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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:05:18 ON 01 MAY 2001)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:05:43 ON 01 MAY 2001
L1            34 S HANES S?/AU
L2             3 S DEVASAHAYAM G?/AU
L3            56 S CHATURVEDI V?/AU
L4             1 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
                 SELECT RN L4 1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:06:17 ON 01 MAY 2001
L5             8 S E1-8

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:06:30 ON 01 MAY 2001
L6            90 S L1-L4
L7             4 S L6 AND (CAESS? OR CANDIDA OR ALBICANS)
L8             3 S L7 NOT L4
L9             1 S L4 AND L5

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, JICST-EPLUS, WPIDS,
     PHIN, PHIC, BIOTECHDS, BIOBUSINESS' ENTERED AT 10:09:04 ON 01 MAY 2001
L10          176 S L1
L11           12 S L2
L12          499 S L3
L13            2 S L10 AND L11 AND L12
L14          678 S L10-L13
L15           51 S L14 AND (CAESS? OR CANDIDA? OR ALBICANS)
L16           51 S L13 OR L15
L17           25 DUP REMOV L16 (26 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:608872 HCAPLUS
DN 133:188903
TI Protein and DNA sequences of Candida albicans CaESS1 gene and antifungal applications thereof
IN **Hanes, Steven D.; Devasahayam, Gina; Chaturvedi, Vishnu**
PA Health Research Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000050561	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US4203	20000218
	WO 2000050561	A3	20010104		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2000041675	A5	20000914	AU 2000-41675	20000218
PRAI	US 1999-121246	P	19990223		
	WO 2000-US4203	W	20000218		

AB The invention protein and DNA sequences of Candida albicans CaESS1 gene. The invention further relates to the uses of CaESS1 for diagnosis, therapy or prevention of diseases assocd. with fungal infection.
IT **289642-28-0P**, Protein CaESS1 (Candida albicans)
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; protein and DNA sequences of Candida albicans CaESS1 gene and antifungal applications thereof)
RN 289642-28-0 HCAPLUS
CN Protein CaESS1 (Candida albicans) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **289642-27-9**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; protein and DNA sequences of Candida albicans CaESS1 gene and antifungal applications thereof)
RN 289642-27-9 HCAPLUS
CN DNA (Candida albicans protein CaESS1 gene plus flanks) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **289642-29-1 289642-30-4**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(primer sequence; protein and DNA sequences of Candida albicans CaESS1 gene and antifungal applications thereof)
RN 289642-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN DNA, d(C-C-A-G-A-T-G-G-T-A-T-A-A-G-T-A-G-A-A-C) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 289642-30-4 HCAPLUS
CN DNA, d(G-G-G-A-G-T-G-G-G-G-A-C-C-C-C-A-G-G-G-C) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **289646-14-6**, 4: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 4 unclaimed DNA
289646-15-7, 5: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 5 unclaimed DNA
289646-16-8, 7: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 6 unclaimed DNA
289646-17-9, 8: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 8 unclaimed DNA
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; protein and DNA sequences of Candida albicans CaESS1 gene and antifungal applications thereof)
RN 289646-14-6 HCAPLUS
CN 4: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 4 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 289646-15-7 HCAPLUS
CN 5: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 5 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 289646-16-8 HCAPLUS
CN 7: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 6 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 289646-17-9 HCAPLUS
CN 8: PN: WO0050561 SEQID: 8 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RE.CNT 15
RE
(2) Dolinski, K; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1997, V94, P13093 HCAPLUS
(3) Fonzi, W; Genetics 1993, V134, P717 HCAPLUS
(4) Fujimori, F; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1999, V265, P658 HCAPLUS
(7) Hanes, S; Yeast 1989, V5, P55 HCAPLUS
(8) Hemenway, C; Immunosuppressive and Anti inflammatory Drugs 1993, V696, P38 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 18 1-3 bib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:688954 HCAPLUS
DN 134:27189
TI Flow cytometry antifungal susceptibility testing of pathogenic yeasts other than **Candida albicans** and comparison with the NCCLS broth microdilution test
AU Ramani, Rama; **Chaturvedi, Vishnu**
CS Mycology Laboratory, Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Health, Albany, NY, 12208-2002, USA
SO Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. (2000), 44(10), 2752-2758
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Candida** species other than **Candida albicans** frequently cause nosocomial infections in immunocompromised patients. Some of these pathogens have either variable susceptibility patterns or intrinsic resistance against common azoles. The availability of a rapid and reproducible susceptibility-testing method is likely to help in the selection of an appropriate regimen for therapy. A flow cytometry (FC) method was used in the present study for susceptibility testing of **Candida** glabrata, **Candida** guilliermondii, **Candida** krusei, **Candida** lusitaniae, **Candida** parapsilosis, **Candida** tropicalis, and Cryptococcus neoformans based on accumulation of the DNA binding dye propidium iodide (PI). The results were compared with MIC results obtained for amphotericin B and fluconazole using the NCCLS broth microdilution method (M27-A). For FC, the yeast inoculum was prepd. spectrophotometrically, the drugs were dild. in either RPMI 1640 or yeast nitrogen base contg. 1% dextrose, and yeast samples and drug dilns. were incubated with amphotericin B and fluconazole, resp., for 4 to 6 h. Sodium deoxycholate and PI were added at the end of incubation, and fluorescence was measured with a FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson). The lowest drug concn. that showed a 50% increase in mean channel fluorescence compared to that of the growth control was designated the MIC. All tests were repeat once. The MICs obtained by FC for all yeast isolates except C. lusitaniae were in very good agreement (within 1 diln.) of the results of the NCCLS broth microdilution method. Paired t test values were not statistically significant ($P = 0.377$ for amphotericin B; $P = 0.383$ for fluconazole). Exceptionally, C. lusitaniae isolates showed higher MICs (2 dilns. or more) than in the corresponding NCCLS broth microdilution method for amphotericin B. Overall, FC antifungal susceptibility testing provided rapid, reproducible results that were statistically comparable to those obtained with the NCCLS method.
RE.CNT 19
RE
(4) Green, L; J Clin Microbiol 1994, V32, P1088 HCAPLUS
(5) Kirk, S; J Clin Microbiol 1997, V35, P358 HCAPLUS
(6) Lee, W; J Korean Med Sci 1999, V14, P21 HCAPLUS
(7) Lehrer, R; J Bacteriol 1969, V98, P996 HCAPLUS
(9) Marr, K; Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1999, V43, P1383 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:596293 HCAPLUS
DN 134:144146
TI Rapid identification of **Candida** dubliniensis using a species-specific molecular beacon
AU Park, Steven; Wong, May; Marras, Salvatore A. E.; Cross, Emily W.; Kiehn, Timothy E.; **Chaturvedi, Vishnu**; Tyagi, Sanjay; Perlin, David S.
CS Public Health Research Institute, New York, NY, 10016, USA
SO J. Clin. Microbiol. (2000), 38(8), 2829-2836
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Candida** dubliniensis is an opportunistic fungal pathogen that has been linked to oral candidiasis in AIDS patients, although it has recently been isolated from other body sites. DNA sequence anal. of the internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS2) region of rRNA genes from ref. **Candida** strains was used to develop mol. beacon probes for rapid, high-fidelity identification of C. dubliniensis as well as C. **albicans**. Mol. beacons are small nucleic acid hairpin probes that brightly fluoresce when they are bound to their targets and have a significant advantage over conventional nucleic acid probes because they exhibit a higher degree of specificity with better signal-to-noise ratios.

When applied to an unknown collection of 23 strains that largely contained C. **albicans** and a smaller amt. of C. dubliniensis, the species-specific probes were 100% accurate in identifying both species following PCR amplification of the ITS2 region. The results obtained with the mol. beacons were independently verified by random amplified polymorphic DNA anal.-based genotyping and by restriction enzyme anal. with enzymes BsmAI and NspBII, which cleave recognition sequences within the ITS2 regions of C. dubliniensis and C. **albicans**, resp. Mol. beacons are promising new probes for the rapid detection of **Candida** species.

RE.CNT 54
RE
(2) Anderson, J; J Clin Microbiol 1993, V31, P1472 HCAPLUS
(3) Bikandi, J; J Clin Microbiol 1998, V36, P2428 HCAPLUS
(4) Bonnet, G; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1999, V96, P6171 HCAPLUS
(5) Borisova, O; FEBS Lett 1993, V322, P304 HCAPLUS
(8) Diaz-Guerra, T; Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 1999, V35, P113 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:232055 HCAPLUS
DN 122:5245
TI Coordination of germ tube formation and surface antigen expression in **Candida albicans**
AU **Chaturvedi, Vishnu P.**; Vanegas, Ricardo; Chaffin, W. LaJean
CS Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, 79430, USA
SO FEMS Microbiol. Lett. (1994), 124(1), 99-106
CODEN: FMLED7; ISSN: 0378-1097
DT Journal
LA English
AB If the determinants of shape and cell wall topog. are independently regulated and induced in germ tube formation in **Candida albicans**, these processes may be separable in a non-germ tube forming strain. The expression of several preferentially expressed hyphal surface components in a parental, non-germ tube forming variant and a germ tube-forming revertant strain were examd. by indirect immunofluorescence. The proportion of germ tubes expressing the determinants and the morphol. localization of expression was similar. Few yeast cells in germ tube cultures bound probes and there was no increase in binding by yeast cells of the variant strain. Extn. with .beta.-mercaptoethanol prior to anal. had little effect on probe binding and the shape of yeast cells were similar. These observations suggest the ability to promote apical expansion in germ tube formation and surface expression of certain markers were coordinately regulated.

=> d bib abs 1-25

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:421393 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000421393
TI Rapid identification of **Candida** dubliniensis using a species-specific molecular beacon.
AU Park, Steven; Wong, May; Marras, Salvatore A. E.; Cross, Emily W.; Kiehn, Timothy E.; **Chaturvedi, Vishnu**; Tyagi, Sanjay; Perlin, David S. (1)
CS (1) Public Health Research Institute, 455 First Ave., New York, NY, 10016 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (August, 2000) Vol. 38, No. 8, pp. 2829-2836. print.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB **Candida** dubliniensis is an opportunistic fungal pathogen that has been linked to oral candidiasis in AIDS patients, although it has recently been isolated from other body sites. DNA sequence analysis of the internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS2) region of rRNA genes from reference **Candida** strains was used to develop molecular beacon probes for rapid, high-fidelity identification of C. dubliniensis as well as C. **albicans**. Molecular beacons are small nucleic acid hairpin probes that brightly fluoresce when they are bound to their targets and have a significant advantage over conventional nucleic acid probes because they exhibit a higher degree of specificity with better signal-to-noise ratios.

When applied to an unknown collection of 23 strains that largely contained C. **albicans** and a smaller amount of C. dubliniensis, the species-specific probes were 100% accurate in identifying both species following PCR amplification of the ITS2 region. The results obtained with the molecular beacons were independently verified by random amplified polymorphic DNA analysis-based genotyping and by restriction enzyme analysis with enzymes BsmAI and NspBII, which cleave recognition sequences within the ITS2 regions of C. dubliniensis and C. **albicans**, respectively. Molecular beacons are promising new probes for the rapid detection of **Candida** species.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 2
AN 2000:499290 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000499411
TI Flow cytometry antifungal susceptibility testing of pathogenic yeasts other than **Candida albicans** and comparison with the NCCLS broth microdilution test.
AU Ramani, Rama; **Chaturvedi, Vishnu (1)**
CS (1) Mycology Laboratory, Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Health, 120 New Scotland Ave., Albany, NY, 12208-2002 USA
SO Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (October, 2000) Vol. 44, No. 10, pp. 2752-2758. print.
ISSN: 0066-4804.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB **Candida** species other than **Candida albicans** frequently cause nosocomial infections in immunocompromised patients. Some of these pathogens have either variable susceptibility patterns or intrinsic resistance against common azoles. The availability of a rapid and reproducible susceptibility-testing method is likely to help in the selection of an appropriate regimen for therapy. A flow cytometry (FC) method was used in the present study for susceptibility testing of **Candida** glabrata, **Candida** guilliermondii, **Candida** krusei, **Candida** lusitaniae, **Candida** parapsilosis, **Candida** tropicalis, and Cryptococcus neoformans based on accumulation of the DNA binding dye propidium iodide (PI). The results were compared with MIC results obtained for amphotericin B and fluconazole using the NCCLS broth microdilution method (M27-A). For FC, the yeast inoculum was prepared spectrophotometrically, the drugs were diluted in either RPMI 1640 or yeast nitrogen base containing 1% dextrose, and yeast samples and drug dilutions were incubated with amphotericin B and fluconazole, respectively, for 4 to 6 h. Sodium deoxycholate and PI were added at the end of incubation, and fluorescence was measured with a FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson), The lowest drug concentration that showed a 50% increase in mean channel fluorescence compared to that of the growth control was designated the MIC. All tests were repeated once. The MICs obtained by FC for all yeast isolates except C. lusitaniae were in very good agreement (within 1 dilution) of the results of the NCCLS broth microdilution method. Paired t test values were not statistically significant (P = 0.377 for amphotericin B; P = 0.383 for fluconazole). Exceptionally, C. lusitaniae isolates showed higher MICs (2 dilutions or more) than in the corresponding NCCLs broth microdilution method for amphotericin B. Overall, FC antifungal susceptibility testing provided rapid, reproducible results that were statistically comparable to those obtained with the NCCLS method.

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 3
AN 1999:518912 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900518912
TI Variation in Microbial Identification System accuracy for yeast identification depending on commercial source of Sabouraud dextrose agar.
AU Kellogg, James A. (1); Bankert, David A.; **Chaturvedi, Vishnu**
CS (1) Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, York Hospital, 1001 S. George St., York, PA, 17405 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (June, 1999) Vol. 37, No. 6, pp. 2080-2083.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB The accuracy of the Microbial Identification System (MIS; MIDI, Inc.) for identification of yeasts to the species level was compared by using 438 isolates grown on prepoured BBL Sabouraud dextrose agar (SDA) and prepoured Remel SDA. Correct identification was observed for 326 (74%) of the yeasts cultured on BBL SDA versus only 214 (49%) of yeasts grown on Remel SDA ($P < 0.001$). The commercial source of the SDA used in the MIS procedure significantly influences the system's accuracy.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 4
AN 1998:500216 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800500216
TI Efficacy of API 20C and ID 32C systems for identification of common and rare clinical yeast isolates.
AU Ramani, Rama; Gromadzki, Sally; Pincus, David H.; Salkin, Ira F.; **Chaturvedi, Vishnu (1)**
CS (1) Lab. Mycol., David Axelrod Inst. Public Health, Wadsworth Cent., N.Y. State Dep. Health, Albany, NY 12208 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (Nov., 1998) Vol. 36, No. 11, pp. 3396-3398.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
AB The abilities of the API 20C and ID 32C yeast identification systems to identify 123 common and 120 rare clinical yeast isolates were compared. API 20C facilitated correct identification of 97% common and 88% rare isolates while ID 32C facilitated correct identification of 92% common and 85% rare isolates.

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 5
AN 1998:258391 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800258391
TI Limitations of the current microbial identification system for identification of clinical yeast isolates.
AU Kellogg, James A. (1); Bankert, David A.; **Chaturvedi, Vishnu**
CS (1) Clinical Microbiol. Lab., York Hosp., 1001 S. George St., York, PA 17405 USA
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (May, 1998) Vol. 36, No. 5, pp. 1197-1200.
ISSN: 0095-1137.
DT Article
LA English
AB The ability of the rapid, computerized Microbial Identification System (MIS; Microbial ID, Inc.) to identify a variety of clinical isolates of yeast species was compared to the abilities of a combination of tests including the Yeast Biochemical Card (bio-Merieux Vitek), determination of microscopic morphology on cornmeal agar with Tween 80, and when necessary, conventional biochemical tests and/or the API 20C Aux system (bio-Merieux Vitek) to identify the same yeast isolates. The MIS chromatographically analyzes cellular fatty acids and compares the results with the fatty acid profiles in its database. Yeast isolates were subcultured onto Sabouraud dextrose agar and were incubated at 28degreeC for 24 h. The resulting colonies were saponified, methylated, extracted, and chromatographically analyzed (by version 3.8 of the MIS YSTCLN database) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Of 477 isolates of 23 species tested, 448 (94%) were given species names by the MIS and 29 (6%) were unidentified (specified as "no match" by the MIS). Of the 448 isolates given names by the MIS, only 335 (75%) of the identifications were correct to the species level. While the MIS correctly identified only 102 (82%) of 124 isolates of **Candida** glabrata, the predictive value of an MIS identification of unknown isolates as C. glabrata was 100% (102 of 102) because no isolates of other species were misidentified as C. glabrata. In contrast, while the MIS correctly identified 100% (15 of 15) of the isolates of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, the predictive value of an MIS identification of unknown isolates as S. cerevisiae was only 47% (15 of 32), because 17 isolates of C. glabrata were misidentified as S. cerevisiae. The low predictive values for accuracy associated with MIS identifications for most of the remaining yeast species indicate that the procedure and/or database for the system need to be improved.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 6
AN 1995:221193 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598235493
TI Immunoreactive antigens of a **candidate** leprosy vaccine: Mycobacterium habana.
AU **Chaturvedi, Vinita**; Singh, N. B.; Sinha, Sudhir
CS Div. Microbiol. Membrane Biol., Central Drug Res. Inst., Chattar Manzil Palace, P.B. No. 173, Lucknow-226 001 India
SO Leprosy Review, (1995) Vol. 66, No. 1, pp. 31-38.
ISSN: 0305-7518.
DT Article
LA English
AB Mycobacterium habana (M. simiae serovar-1) is a **candidate** vaccine for mycobacterial infections on the basis of the protection shown by this strain. We prepared 3 fractions of M. habana, i.e. the cell wall (CW), the cell membrane (CM) and the cytosol (CS). Protein antigens of these fractions were resolved by SDS-PAGE and subsequently probed with the sera of leprosy and tuberculosis patients and also antiBCG antibodies. We saw 3 major protein bands at simeq 33 kD in the CW, simeq 38 kD in the CM and simeq 22 kD in the cytosol (CS) after coomassie blue staining of the gels. Pool leprosy patients' serum had identified proteins of simeq 26 kD in CW, simeq 35 and simeq 18 kD in CM and simeq 24 kD in the CS which have not been seen by the TB patient's serum pool. Pool serum of tuberculosis patients has identified 1 protein at simeq 10 kD in the CW and a broad band between 20 and 24 kD and 1 at simeq 4 kD in the CM which have not been visualized in the pool leprosy patient's serum lane. The proteins of M. habana which are recognized only by leprosy antisera or only by tuberculosis antisera could be exploited for developing diagnostic agents against these infections.

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 7
AN 1995:41067 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598055367
TI Coordination of germ tube formation and surface antigen expression in **Candida albicans**.
AU **Chaturvedi, Vishnu P.**; Vanegas, Ricardo; Chaffin, W. Lajean (1)
CS (1) Dep. Microbiol. Immunology, Texas Tech Univ. Health Sci. Center, Lubbock, TX 79430 USA
SO FEMS Microbiology Letters, (1994) Vol. 124, No. 1, pp. 99-105. ISSN: 0378-1097.
DT Article
LA English
AB If the determinants of shape and cell wall topography are independently regulated and induced in germ tube formation in **Candida albicans**, these processes may be separable in a non-germ tube forming strain. The expression of several preferentially expressed hyphal surface components in a parental, non-germ tube forming variant, and a germ tube forming revertant strain were examined by indirect immunofluorescence. The proportion of germ tubes expressing the determinants and the morphological localization of expression was similar.

Few yeast cells in germ tube cultures bound probes and there was no increase in binding by yeast cells of the variant strain. Extraction with beta-mercaptoethanol prior to analysis had little effect on probe binding and the shape of yeast cells were similar. These observations suggest the ability to promote apical expansion in germ tube formation and surface expression of certain markers were coordinately regulated.

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 8
AN 1991:50334 BIOSIS
DN BA91:28615
TI EFFICACY OF BRAIN HEART INFUSION EGG ALBUMIN AGAR YEAST EXTRACT PHOSPHATE AGAR AND PEPTONE GLUCOSE AGAR MEDIA FOR ISOLATION OF BLASTOMYCES-DERMATITIDIS FROM SPUTUM.
AU CHATURVEDI S; RANDHAWA H S; **CHATURVEDI V P**; KHAN Z U
CS DEP. MED. MYCOL., VALLABHBHAI PATEL CHEST INST., UNIV. DELHI, P.O. BOX NO.
2101, DELHI-110 007, INDIA.
SO MYCOPATHOLOGIA, (1990) 112 (2), 105-112.
CODEN: MYCPAH. ISSN: 0301-486X.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The efficacy of brain heart infusion (BHI)-egg albumen agar, yeast extract
phosphate agar and several modified peptone glucose agar media was evaluated for isolation of Blastomyces dermatitidis from sputum concomitantly seeded with the yeast form of the pathogen and **Candida albicans**. Based upon high per cent culture positivity of sputum, improved recovery (CFU/ml) of the seeded inoculum, faster growth rate of B. dermatitidis and low level of contamination, BHI-egg albumen agar, followed by yeast extract phosphate agar are recommended as the media of choice for the isolation of B. dermatitidis from contaminated clinical specimens.

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 9
AN 1989:74383 BIOSIS
DN BA87:38781
TI IN-VITRO INTERACTIONS BETWEEN BLASTOMYCES-DERMATITIDIS AND OTHER ZOOPATHOGENIC FUNGI.
AU **CHATURVEDI V P**; RANDHAWA H S; CHATURVEDEI S; KHAN Z U
CS DEP. MEDICAL MYCOLOGY VALLABHBHAI PATEL CHEST INST., UNIV. DELHI, P.O. BOX 2101, DELHI-110 007, INDIA.
SO CAN J MICROBIOL, (1988) 34 (7), 897-900.
CODEN: CJMIAZ. ISSN: 0008-4166.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The results of in vitro interactions between colonies of Blastomyces dermatitidis and six other zoopathogenic fungi are reported. The interactions were found to range from neutral with Histoplasma capsulatum and **Candida albicans** to strongly antagonistic with Microsporum gypseum, Pseudallescheria boydii, and Sporothrix schenckii, and including lysis by Cryptococcus neoformans. These observations suggest that interactions between zoopathogenic fungi may be one of the biotic factors likely to influence the occurrence of B. dermatitidis in natural systems.

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:400974 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000400974
TI Molecular typing of **Candida albicans** strains in AIDS patients with Oropharyngeal candidiasis: Strain relatedness and evolution.
AU Ramani, R. (1); Rodeghier, B. (1); **Chaturvedi, V. (1)**
CS (1) Wadsworth Center, NYS DOH, Albany, NY USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 445. print.
Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Los Angeles, California, USA May 21-25, 2000 American Society for Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:14341 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100014341
TI Use of the fluconazole (FLU) dose/MIC ratio to predict clinical outcome of
oropharyngeal candidiasis (OPC.
AU Rex, J. H. (1); Pfaller, M. A.; Walsh, T. J.; **Chaturvedi, V.**; Espinel-Ingroff, A.; Ghannoum, M. A.; Gosey, L. L.; Odds, F. C.; Rinaldi, M. G.; Sheehan, D. J.; Warnock, D. W.
CS (1) Univ. Texas Med. Sch., Houston, TX USA
SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (2000) Vol. 40, pp. 382. print.
Meeting Info.: 40th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy Toronto, Ontario, Canada September 17-20, 2000
DT Conference
LA English
SL English

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:14336 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100014336
TI Rapid detection of **Candida** and Aspergillus spp. using molecular beacons.
AU Park, S. (1); Wong, M.; Marras, S. A. E. (1); Kiehn, T. E.; **Chaturvedi, V.**; Tyagi, S. (1); Perlin, D. S. (1)
CS (1) Publ. Health Res. Inst., New York, NY USA
SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (2000) Vol. 40, pp. 379. print.
Meeting Info.: 40th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy Toronto, Ontario, Canada September 17-20, 2000
DT Conference
LA English
SL English

L17 ANSWER 13 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:388291 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000388291
TI Cloning and characterization of **Candida albicans** and Cryptococcus neoformans GPD1 (sn-glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.
AU Saha, S. K. (1); **Chaturvedi, V. (1)**
CS (1) Wadsworth Center, NYSDOH, Albany, NY USA
SO Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2000) Vol. 100, pp. 340. print.
Meeting Info.: 100th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Los Angeles, California, USA May 21-25, 2000 American Society for Microbiology
. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English

L17 ANSWER 14 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:505875 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000505875
TI Evaluation of **Candida** glabrata susceptibility trends in New York City: A prospective, multi-center study.
AU Safdar, Amar (1); **Chaturvedi, Vishnu**; Bernard, Edward M.; Koll, Brian S.; Larone, Davise H.; Perlin, David S.; Armstrong, Donald
CS (1) Beth Israel Med Ctr., New York, NY USA
SO Clinical Infectious Diseases, (July, 2000) Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 232. print.
Meeting Info.: 2000 Annual Meeting of the Infectious Diseases Society of America New Orleans, Louisiana, USA September 07-10, 2000
ISSN: 1058-4838.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English

L17 ANSWER 15 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:91435 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000091435
TI Bacterial and fungal flora of dead in shell embryos.
AU Gulhan, D. B. (1); Mehra, K. N. (1); **Chaturvedi, V. K. (1)**; Dhanesar, N. S. (1)
CS (1) Department of Microbiology, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Jabalpur, MP, 482 001 India
SO Indian Veterinary Journal, (Aug., 1999) Vol. 76, No. 8, pp. 750-751. ISSN: 0019-6479.
DT Article
LA English

L17 ANSWER 16 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1999:259071 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900259071
TI Application of flow cytometry for rapid and reproducible antifungal susceptibility testing of pathogenic yeasts other than **Candida albicans**.
AU Ramani, R. (1); **Chaturvedi, V. (1)**
CS (1) New York State Dept. of Health, Wadsworth Ctr., Albany, NY USA
SO Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (1998) Vol. 38, pp. 487.
Meeting Info.: 38th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy San Diego, California, USA September 24-27, 1998 American Society for Microbiology
.
DT Conference
LA English

L17 ANSWER 17 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1998:110911 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800110911
TI Goosecoid-like, a **candidate** gene for DiGeorge syndrome, is expressed in the developing brain of mouse embryos.
AU Gottlieb, S. (1); Galili, N.; Epstein, J.; **Hanes, S. D.**; Buck, C.; Emanuel, B. S. (1); Budarf, M. L. (1)
CS (1) Children's Hosp. Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA USA
SO American Journal of Human Genetics, (Oct., 1997) Vol. 61, No. 4 SUPPL., pp. A172.
Meeting Info.: 47th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics Baltimore, Maryland, USA October 28-November 1, 1997
ISSN: 0002-9297.
DT Conference
LA English

L17 ANSWER 18 OF 25 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000224084 EMBASE
TI Limitation of the AccuProbe Coccidioides immitis culture identification test: False-negative results with formaldehyde-killed cultures.
AU Gromadzki S.G.; **Chaturvedi V.**
CS V. Chaturvedi, Mycology Laboratory, Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Health, 120 New Scotland Ave., Albany, NY 12201-2002, United States. vishnu@wadsworth.org
SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (2000) 38/6 (2427-2428).
Refs: 10
ISSN: 0095-1137 CODEN: JCMIDW
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
LA English
SL English
AB The AccuProbe Coccidioides immitis culture identification test (CI test) yielded false-negative results with formaldehyde-killed C. immitis submitted to a reference Laboratory. Further evaluation with pure or mixed cultures or stored, heat-killed cultures revealed the CI test to be highly sensitive and specific for C. immitis except when the cultures were pretreated with formaldehyde.

L17 ANSWER 19 OF 25 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 2001:296599 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 414EY
TI **Candida** dubliniensis at a cancer center
AU Sebti A; Kiehn T E; Perlin D; **Chaturvedi V**; Wong M; Doney A; Park S; Sepkowitz K A (Reprint)
CS Mem Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, Infect Dis Serv, 1275 York Ave, Box 288, New York, NY 10021 USA (Reprint); Mem Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, Infect Dis Serv, New York, NY 10021 USA; Mem Sloan Kettering Canc Ctr, Microbiol Lab, New York, NY 10021 USA; New York State Dept Hlth, Wadsworth Ctr, Mycol Lab, Albany, NY USA; Publ Hlth Res Inst, New York, NY USA
CYA USA
SO CLINICAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (1 APR 2001) Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 1034-1038.
Publisher: UNIV CHICAGO PRESS, 1427 E 60TH ST, CHICAGO, IL 60637-2954 USA.
ISSN: 1058-4838.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 25
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB **Candida** dubliniensis, a germ tube-positive yeast first described and identified as a cause of oral candidiasis in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in Europe in 1995, has an expanding clinical and geographic distribution that appears to be similar to that of the other germ tube-positive yeast, **Candida albicans**. This study determined the frequency, clinical spectrum, drug susceptibility profile, and suitable methods for identification of this emerging pathogen at a cancer center in 1998 and 1999. Twenty-two isolates were recovered from 16 patients with solid-organ or hematologic malignancies or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Two patients with cancer had invasive infection, and 14 were colonized with fungus or had superficial fungal infection. All isolates produced germ tubes and chlamydospores at 37 degreesC, did not grow at 45 degreesC, and gave negative reactions with D-xylose and alpha -methyl-D-glucoside in the API 20 C AUX and ID 32 C yeast identification systems. Phenotypic identification was confirmed by molecular beacon probe technology. All isolates were susceptible to the antifungal drugs amphotericin B, 5-fluorocytosine, fluconazole, itraconazole, and ketoconazole.

L17 ANSWER 20 OF 25 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 2000:817740 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 347VY
TI Evaluation of **Candida** glabrata susceptibility trends in New York City - A prospective, multi-center study.
AU Safdar A (Reprint); **Chaturvedi V**; Bernard E M; Koll B S; Larone D H; Perlin D S; Armstrong D
CS BETH ISRAEL MED CTR, NEW YORK, NY 10003; MEM SLOAN KETTERING CANC CTR, NEW YORK, NY 10021; YORK WEILL CORNELL MED CTR, NEW YORK, NY; NY STATE MYCOL LAB, ALBANY, NY; PUBL HLTH RES INST, NEW YORK, NY; UNIV S CAROLINA, SCH MED, COLUMBIA, SC
CYA USA
SO CLINICAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (JUL 2000) Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 113-113. Publisher: UNIV CHICAGO PRESS, 5720 SOUTH WOODLAWN AVE, CHICAGO, IL 60637-1603.
ISSN: 1058-4838.
DT Conference; Journal
FS LIFE; CLIN
LA English
REC Reference Count: 0

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 25 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 1998:687308 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 116FG
TI Goosecoid-like, a gene deleted in DiGeorge and velocardiofacial syndromes,
recognizes DNA with a Bicoid-like specificity and is expressed in the developing mouse brain
AU Gottlieb S; **Hanes S D**; Golden J A; Oakey R J; Budarf M L
(Reprint)
CS CHILDRENS HOSP PHILADELPHIA, DIV HUMAN GENET & MOL BIOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104 (Reprint); CHILDRENS HOSP PHILADELPHIA, DIV HUMAN GENET & MOL BIOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; CHILDRENS HOSP PHILADELPHIA, DEPT PATHOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; UNIV PENN, SCH MED, DEPT PATHOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; UNIV PENN, SCH MED, DEPT PEDIAT, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; SUNY ALBANY, WADSWORTH CTR, NEW YORK STATE DEPT HLTH, ALBANY, NY 12208; SUNY ALBANY, DEPT BIOMED SCI, ALBANY, NY 12208
CYA USA
SO HUMAN MOLECULAR GENETICS, (SEP 1998) Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 1497-1505.
Publisher: OXFORD UNIV PRESS, GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0964-6906.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 57
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The vast majority of patients with DiGeorge syndrome (DGS) and velocardiofacial syndrome (VCFS) have deletions of chromosomal region 22q11.2, These patients exhibit broad and variable phenotypes that include conotruncal cardiac defects, hypocalcemia, palatal and facial anomalies and developmental delay. Most of these abnormalities are thought to be due to defects in neural crest cell migration or differentiation. We have identified a homeobox-containing gene, Goosecoid-like (GSCL), that is in the region within 22q11 that is deleted most consistently in patients with DGS/VCFS, The GSCL gene is expressed in a limited number of adult tissues as well as in early human development, and is a member of a family of homeobox genes in vertebrates that includes Goosecoid and GSX. In this report, we present functional studies of the GSCL protein and determine the expression pattern of the GSCL gene in mouse embryos, We demonstrate that GSCL exhibits DNA sequence-specific recognition of sites bound by the Drosophila anterior morphogen, Bicoid, Several of these sites (TAATCCC) were found in the 5' upstream region of the GSCL gene itself, and we present evidence suggesting that GSCL might regulate its own transcription, In situ hybridization revealed that the mouse ortholog of GSCL, Gscl, is expressed in the brain starting as early as embryonic day 9.5, and expression continues in adults. This expression pattern is consistent with GSCL having either an indirect role in the development of neural crest-derived structures or a direct role in a subset of the phenotype observed in DGS/VCFS, such as learning disorders or psychiatric disease.

L17 ANSWER 22 OF 25 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 1998:75525 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: YQ995
TI Goosecoid-like, a **candidate** gene for DiGeorge syndrome, is expressed in the developing brain of mouse embryos.
AU Gottlieb S (Reprint); Galili N; Epstein J; **Hanes S D**; Buck C; Emanuel B S; Budart M L
CS CHILDRENS HOSP PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; UNIV PENN, SCH MED, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; WISTAR INST ANAT & BIOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; NEW YORK STATE DEPT HLTH, WADSWORTH CTR LABS & RES, ALBANY, NY 12201
CYA USA
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN GENETICS, (OCT 1997) Vol. 61, No. 4, Supp. [S], pp. 990-990.
Publisher: UNIV CHICAGO PRESS, 5720 S WOODLAWN AVE, CHICAGO, IL 60637.
ISSN: 0002-9297.
DT Conference; Journal
FS LIFE; CLIN
LA English
REC Reference Count: 0

L17 ANSWER 23 OF 25 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 97:29908 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: VZ792
TI Expression of bacterial mtlD in Saccharomyces cerevisiae results in mannitol synthesis and protects a glycerol-defective mutant from high-salt and oxidative stress
AU **Chaturvedi V**; Bartiss A; Wong B (Reprint)
CS VET ADM CONNECTICUT HEALTHCARE SYST, INFECT DIS SECT, 950 CAMPBELL AVE, W HAVEN, CT 06516 (Reprint); VET ADM CONNECTICUT HEALTHCARE SYST, INFECT DIS SECT, W HAVEN, CT 06516; YALE UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT INTERNAL MED, NEW HAVEN, CT 06510
CYA USA
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (JAN 1997) Vol. 179, No. 1, pp. 157-162. Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1325 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4171.
ISSN: 0021-9193.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 29
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Polyols, or polyhydroxy alcohols, are produced by many fungi, Saccharomyces cerevisiae produces large amounts of glycerol, and several fungi that cause serious human infections produce D-arabinitol and mannitol, Glycerol functions as an intracellular osmolyte in S. cerevisiae, but the functions of D-arabinitol and mannitol in pathogenic fungi are not Set known. To investigate the functions of mannitol, we constructed a new mannitol biosynthetic pathway in S. cerevisiae. S. cerevisiae transformed,vith multicopy plasmids encoding the mannitol-1-phosphate dehydrogenase of Escherichia coli produced mannitol, whereas S. cerevisiae transformed with control plasmids did not, Although mannitol production had no obvious phenotypic effects in wild-type S. cerevisiae, it restored the ability of a glycerol-defective, osmosensitive osg1-1 mutant to grow in the presence of high NaCl concentrations, Moreover, osg1-1 mutants producing mannitol were more resistant to killing by oxidants produced by a cell-free H2O2-FeSO4-NaI system than were controls, These results indicate that mannitol can (i) function as an intracellular osmolyte in S. cerevisiae, (ii) substitute for glycerol as the principal intracellular osmolyte in S. cerevisiae, and (iii) protect S. cerevisiae from oxidative damage by scavenging toxic oxygen intermediates.

L17 ANSWER 24 OF 25 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-565453 [52] WPIDS
DNC C2000-168490
TI Novel **Candida albicans** gene, **CaESS1** useful for identifying compounds that specifically bind to and/or inhibit **CaESS1** and thus for treating **Candida albicans** infections and other life-threatening fungal infections.
DC B04 C06 D16
IN **CHATURVEDI, V; DEVASAHAYAM, G; HANES, S D**
PA (HEAL-N) HEALTH RES INC
CYC 90
PI WO 2000050561 A2 20000831 (200052)* EN 51p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000041675 A 20000914 (200063)
ADT WO 2000050561 A2 WO 2000-US4203 20000218; AU 2000041675 A AU 2000-41675 20000218
FDT AU 2000041675 A Based on WO 200050561
PRAI US 1999-121246 19990223
AN 2000-565453 [52] WPIDS
AB WO 200050561 A UPAB: 20001018
NOVELTY - An isolated or purified nucleic acid molecule (**CaESS1**) (I) comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding **CaEss1** (**Candida albicans**) protein or having 70 % homology to it, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated or purified polypeptide (II) comprising an amino acid sequence having a enzymatic activity of **CaEss1**, or its 70 % homologous sequence;

(2) a primer or probe (III) which specifically hybridizes to (I);

(3) an antibody (IV) which binds to (II);

(4) diagnostic compositions containing (I), (II) or (III);

(5) a compound (V) which inhibit C. **albicans** by inhibiting **CaEss1** or **CaESS1**;

(6) an antiproliferative compound selectively inhibiting growth of yeast transformed to contain and express PIN1 and not an endogenous ESS1, where the inhibition can be overcome by high levels of PIN1 expression;

(7) a vector comprising (I); and

(8) preparation of (II).

ACTIVITY - Antifungal; antiproliferative; antineoplastic; antitumor. No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - **CaEss1** inhibitor.

USE - (I), (II) or (IV) are used as diagnostic reagents for detecting C. **albicans** in a sample which involves detecting the presence of (I), (II) or (IV). (I) is obtained by performing polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on a sample suspected to contain **CaESS1** using (III). (V) is used for preventing or treating C. **albicans** infections and for preventing human cell growth (claimed). The gene or the primers can be

used to detect if the gene is present in a sample or specimen and/or if the gene was expressed as RNA in a sample or specimen. The **CaEss1** inhibitor compounds are useful for treating or preventing fungal infections such as C. **albicans** infections, and provide antiproliferative effect, e.g. antineoplastics, anti-tumor or anti-cancer effect. The **CaEss1** encoded by **CaESS1** gene is useful as the antifungal drug target. The expression product from the **CaESS1** gene is useful generating antibodies which are useful for diagnostic purposes or to block **CaEss1** enzyme activity and in immuno adsorption chromatography. The **CaESS1** DNA is useful to generate diagnostic probes or primers for replicating or cloning C. **albicans** DNA or for detecting the presence of the fungus in a sample respectively. Identification of the **CaESS1** gene allows for identifying compounds or agents that specifically bind to and/or inhibit the gene, or its portions and/or expression product from it and methods for preventing and/or treating C. **albicans** and/or symptoms associated with it.
Dwg.0/5

L17 ANSWER 25 OF 25 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-14082 BIOTECHDS
TI Novel **Candida albicans** gene, **CaEss1** useful for identifying compounds that specifically bind to and/or inhibit **CaEss1** and thus for treating **Candida albicans** infections and other life-threatening fungal infections;
CaEss1 is useful for treating disease and as antifungus drug target
AU **Hanes S D; Devasahayam G; Chaturvedi V**
PA Health-Res.
LO Rensselaer, NY, USA.
PI WO 2000050561 31 Aug 2000
AI WO 2000-US4203 18 Feb 2000
PRAI US 990121246 23 Feb 1999
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 2000-565453 [52]
AN 2000-14082 BIOTECHDS
AB A new isolated or purified nucleic acid molecule (**CaESS1**) (I) is claimed. (I) contains a nucleotide sequence encoding **CaESS1** (**Candida albicans**) protein or having 70% homology to it. Also claimed are: an isolated or purified protein (II) containing an amino acid sequence having a enzymatic activity of **CaEss1**, or its 70% homologous sequence; a DNA primer or DNA probe (III) which hybridizes to (I); an antibody (IV) which inhibit C. **albicans** by inhibiting **CaEss1**; an antiproliferative compound selectively inhibiting growth of yeast transformed to contain and express PIN1 and not an endogenous ESS1; a vector containing (I); and preparation of (II).
(I), (II) or (IV) are used as diagnostic reagents for detecting C. **albicans** in a sample. a **CaESS1**-inhibitor is used for preventing or treating C. **albicans** infections and for preventing human cell growth. The **CaEss1**-inhibitor compounds are used for treating or preventing fungal infections, e.g. C. **albicans** infections and provide antiproliferative effect, e.g. antitumor. The **CaEss1** is useful as the anti-fungal drug target and also for generating diagnostic DNA probes or DNA primers. (51pp)